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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/652,209

09/02/2003

Nam-Il Cho

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21171

7590

11/22/2004

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EXAMINER

SEVER, ANDREW T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2851

DATE MAILED: 11/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/652,209

Applicant(s)

CHO ET AL.

Examiner

Andrew T Sever

Art Unit

2851

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10/22/2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,6-16 and 18-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,6-16 and 18-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 2, 8-16, 18-21, and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yoshikawa et al. (US 5,808,704.)

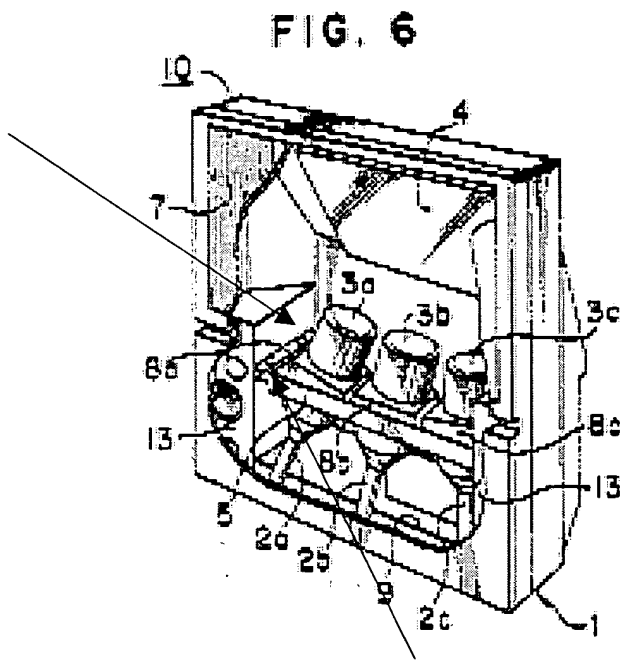
Yoshikawa teaches in figures 6 and 8 a projection television comprising a CRT assembly projecting image beams and first (front casing is the part cut away in figure 6) and second casings (back casing shown in figure 8, part 15) provided respectively on opposite sides of the CRT assembly (CRT assembly is shown in figure 6) the projection television, further comprising:

A pair of CRT brackets (ledges D are art of brackets as well as the entire sides 13 which also function as brackets for supporting the CRT assembly), provided between the first and second casings, to support the CRT assembly, each CRT bracket comprising

A CRT combination part, connected to the CRT assembly, and slantly disposed in correspondence with a projecting angle of the image beams from the CRT assembly, to project the image beams on a screen, and

Art Unit: 2851

A CRT supporting rib (specifically part D in figure 8), connected at a first end of the CRT supporting rib to a first side of the CRT combination part, to support the CRT combination part (see also figure 6 which shows the CRT assembly slantly disposed on the CRT supporting rib as shown in figure 6 they are clearly connected by some kind of connector (see below).



With regards to applicant's claim 2:

Yoshikawa teaches in figure 21 a third casing provided between the first and second casing comprising of two side panels (38), given that these are attached to the back casing (by some means which is not disclosed, but is inherently present (else they would not remain standing and would simply fall to the ground rendering the casing un-aesthetically pleasing to the user and completely useless for protecting the sensitive electronics housed within) which is attached to the CRT bracket inherently the CRT bracket is connected to the side panels.

Art Unit: 2851

With regards to applicant's claims 8 and 9:

The CRT combination part is shown in figure 6 holding the CRT assemblies at a slant angle and is disposed on a supporting rib (part D of the bracket which is a fin.)

With regards to applicant's claim 10:

As described above the first casing is connected to the CRT supporting rib at least through other parts that it is immediately connected to.

With regards to applicant's claims 11-14:

As discussed in column 13 and 14 for example lines 58-66 of column 13, various components of the projection television can be made of resin wood or metal with as taught in lines 1-20 of column 14 those serving as connection points or near electronics being metal which is a material that is inherently conductive and at least in a small amount block EMI.

With regards to applicant's claims 15, 16, 18-21, 25, and 26:

See above where the bracket of a projection television is described in relationship to the projection television

With regards to applicant's claim 24:

See figure 22, which clearly shows that the CRT supporting part has a U-shaped cross section.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshikawa as applied to claims 1, 2, 8-16, 18-21, and 24-26 above, and further in view of Takano et al. (US 6,616,283.)

As described in more detail above Yoshikawa teaches a projection television, which among other things comprises a CRT assembly, connected to a CRT combination part, however Yoshikawa does not specifically teach what kind of connector it is connected with. In the projection arts and other electronic arts screws are frequently used to attach various part both electronic parts and their support parts to the housing, frame, and in some cases to the surrounding environment. Takano teaches in figure 2 that numerous screws are used to attach a projector assembly to the housing of a rear projection television. Given that screws are a well known means of connected two components to each other in such a manner that they can be latter adjusted if necessary and given that the concept of connecting two components via screws is taught as early as preschool to children, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use screws to connect the CRT assembly to the CRT combination part.

Art Unit: 2851

5. Claims 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshikawa as applied to claims 1, 2, 8-16, 18-21, and 24-26 above, and further in view of Lowe (US 6,545,729.)

As described in more detail above Yoshikawa teaches a projection television, which among other things has a second casing, however, Yoshikawa does not necessarily teach how the second casing is made. Lowe teaches in column 1 various means including molding, and vacuum pressing for forming the casing of a projection television, as well as elsewhere other method of forming the casing out of foam. Given that all of these methods are well known ways of forming television casings (and other large electronic/consumer objects) and allow for inexpensive mass production, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the second casing either by molding it or pressing it.

Double Patenting

6. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Art Unit: 2851

7. Claims 1,2,6-16 and 18-26 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 3-8, 10 and 11 of copending Application No. 10/453,504 (as presented in US 2004/0041953) in view of Yoshikawa as applied above.

Claims 3-8, 10 and 11 and the associated independent claim that they are dependent on of the copending application '504 claim the particulars of the CRT bracket as well as the CRT assembly, however they do not specifically claim first, second, and third casings (although one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that top and bottom casings as claimed in claim 12 and 14 would constitute first and second casings). The teaching of first, second, and third casings is provided by Yoshikawa as described in the above 35 USC 102 rejection. Given the modular casing described by Yoshikawa is well known in the art and is useful from both an assembly perspective as well as a cooling perspective as taught in column 22, it would be obvious to use such a structure in the '504 projection television.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

8. Claims 1,2,6-16 and 18-26 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of copending Application No. 10/702,503 (as presented in US 2004/0114058) in view of Yoshikawa as applied above.

Claims 18, 2, 3, 6-8 and the associated independent claims that they are dependent on of the copending application '503 claims the particulars of the CRT bracket (grip portions) as well as the CRT assembly, however they do not specifically claim first, second, and third casings.

Art Unit: 2851

The teaching of first, second, and third casings is provided by Yoshikawa as described in the above 35 USC 103 rejection. Given the modular casing described by Yoshikawa is well known in the art and is useful from both an assembly perspective as well as a cooling perspective as taught in column 22, it would be obvious to use such a structure in the '503 projection television. This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed 10/22/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant has amended the independent claims (as well as some dependent claims), to emphasize that the CRT combination part is connected to the CRT assembly. Applicant argues that the examiner has misinterpreted the phrase "connected to" (see page 7 of applicant's arguments.) Applicant's arguments will not be repeated.

As cited in the above 35 USC 102 (b) rejection Yoshikawa does show connections as it is believed that applicant has construed that the CRT combination part must be connected to the CRT assembly, however never-the-less applicant is directed to the definition of connection provided by the office which defines a connection as a link or as being in a relationship, further applicant is directed to the definition of "connect" which includes "to become joined <the two rooms ~by a hall-way>". Therefore based on the definitions of both connect and connection, it is clear that every part of the housing and support parts of the projection television of Yoshikawa when assembled are connected to every other part since they are at least "joined" or "linked" to every other

Art Unit: 2851

part by an intervening part as in the above example the two rooms are joined by the hallway.

Accordingly given applicant's amendment and the above review of the definition of the words connection and connect, it is clear that Yoshikawa anticipates applicant's invention as claimed in claims 1, 2, 8-16, 18-21, and 24-26, the rejection of these claims has been changed to an anticipation rejection based on 35 USC 102 (b) and made final.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2851

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew T Sever whose telephone number is 571-272-2128. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Judy Nguyen", with a stylized, flowing script.

JUDY NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER